

Library of
The Whittier Press
W. L. CANADAY
Editor and Proprietor
J. L. CASHLEY
Associate Editor
WHITTIER, N. C.

NUMBER 40

If any Democratic poll holder re

ity, he should be reported at once to the United States Commissioner. Every man who swears he is a competent voter has the right to deposit his ballot without being required to produce any other evidence.

Prominent Democrats, and members of the party generally, have given up that the Republicans will carry the State. As one of the proofs of this we might mention the fact that the *Daily News* has almost stopped discussing Convention matters, and has under consideration Gen. Grant's prospects for a third term.—*Constitution.*

We are glad to see the *Edventor* Fayetteville taking such an active part in this campaign. It is doing valuable service in the interest of peace at home and harmony abroad, and is destined to become a tower of strength in this State. It had an extra this week containing Judge Baker's and Mr. Blocker's address. The *Edventor* is a powerful campaign document and well deserves a liberal patronage. Success to your noble enterprise, gentlemen.—*Constitution.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the band for the last six months, payable on and after August 10th.

W. S. B. WALLACE,
July 25, 1925. *W. S. B. Wallace*, Cashier.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Johnston counties are hereby requested to be present at a meeting of said New Committee, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Friday, August 7th, 7 o'clock, to elect a C. M. By order of said committee.

H. F. SCOTT, Secretary,
July 29, 1925.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE BENNSLAKE POLYTECHNIC

INSTITUTE, THON, N. Y.
Instruction in the most advanced and unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Requisite Script. Lab. and the American Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address FLOOR, CHARLES BROWN, N. Y. Director.

Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 21th, 1892.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR THIS YEAR, having been received at this office, the undersigned is hereby prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property.

AT THE OFFICE and therefore notified and requested to give said matter immediate attention, and to call this office and "pay up" without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

J. C. BELMONT,
Treasurer and Collector.

July 21. 39-44

GOOD NEWS.

THE UNDERSTOOD *capitalists* in arrangements, take pleasure in informing the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally that a

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION

to Smithville and the Black Fish Grounds, on Tuesday the 31 days/August next. \$1 per Ticket for Gentlemen, \$1 per Ticket for Ladies,
Children under 10 years of age, and servants accompanying families, free.
Those who attend may rest assured that the committee will spare no pains to make this exercise an enjoyable affair to all.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED ON BOARD.

Boal will leave wharf at 5 o'clock. The Committee reserves the right to reject all objectionable persons.

Tickets can be obtained at the Book Store and the following:

WALTER G. MCRAE,
H. W. FAIRBANKS,
H. D. HARRIS,
W. M. GREENE,
Committee.

July 21st, Mon. Wed. and Thurs.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
This institution will be reopened on the
1st Monday of September next,
the terminating day of the 2nd Thursday in June.
The University has been closed since the
evacuation of the campus by the Federal
army. It has been re-organized on the college
system, and is now, however, less than
ready to receive students.

Instruction will be given in the Agriculture
Department, and in the Agricultural
Experiment Station, and in the Agricultural
Mechanics Department. The Agricultural
Department has been appointed. The buildings
there have been repaired. For the reception of several
hundred students.

For circulars, applications of the above
mentioned, and for other information,

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the Town of Haverhill, on the first Thursday in August, 1884, in New Hampshire county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILKINGTON TOWNSHIP.—seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL FORK TOWNSHIP.—seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND FENDELL COVER
TIES—Three ties for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd
National Conventions.
W. H. MANNING,
Manager of New Hanover County.
July 14-15-16.

GO TO
THE NEW HANOVER
AND GET A CENTRALIA

A
COP
MAY 11-12-13

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W. Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such an earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 25, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the 'Canby' constitution varies from the old constitution, our fathers the difference has been productive of un-mixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplates any change in the constitution

tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

This broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with the action and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the then as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be to the disadvantage of the people of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is carried, the Republicans who voted with us in August, last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every citizen of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of

the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such act, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offending and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, justice, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen, who shall willfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen, upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offense, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, the question of calling a convention to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons shall land or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highways, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate any provision of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.
City of Wilmington, N. C.
June 12th, 1875.

THIS DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 requires that the owner of each dog should go to the City Clerk's Office, and procure the required badge, commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. G. SERVOS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer R. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and West of Fifth streets.

Any person requiring the service of a scavenger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the district in which the work is to be done, or to my office, and the matter shall have the prompt attention.

Trusting no further appeal to our good citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in cleanliness during the summer months.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, City Marshal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ORGANS.

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction. Send for catalogue. Address: EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-2m

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AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen times and retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a \$1000 farm. All stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 35 you sent, and sold it the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Daily Morning Chronicle is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays, and is furnished to subscribers at the low price of 25 cents per annum.

The Weekly Chronicle contains a complete resume of proceedings in Congress and the courts, of business of the War, Navy, and Army Departments, of the State Department, and of the Federal Office, at the Bureau of Education and the State Department, with full details of each of the great events of the week.

This Great National Weekly is also a first-class journal of choice literature, containing the most interesting and valuable information of the day, and of the progress of the nation.

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CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders, higher prices have to be charged.

Articles	Prices
BAKING—Sugar	11 1/2
Double Ancho	10 1/2
Double Anchor	10 1/2
Standard Domestic	10 1/2
BAKING—North Carolina	10 1/2
BAKING—S. C.	10 1/2
BAKING—Virginia	10 1/2
BAKING—Maryland	10 1/2
BAKING—Delaware	10 1/2
BAKING—Pennsylvania	10 1/2
BAKING—New York	10 1/2
BAKING—New Jersey	10 1/2
BAKING—Connecticut	10 1/2
BAKING—Massachusetts	10 1/2
BAKING—Rhode Island	10 1/2
BAKING—Vermont	10 1/2
BAKING—New Hampshire	10 1/2
BAKING—Maine	10 1/2
BAKING—Hawaii	10 1/2
BAKING—Alaska	10 1/2
BAKING—California	10 1/2
BAKING—Oregon	10 1/2
BAKING—Washington	10 1/2
BAKING—Idaho	10 1/2
BAKING—Montana	10 1/2
BAKING—Wyoming	10 1/2
BAKING—Nebraska	10 1/2
BAKING—Kansas	10 1/2
BAKING—Oklahoma	10 1/2
BAKING—Texas	10 1/2
BAKING—Louisiana	10 1/2
BAKING—Mississippi	10 1/2
BAKING—Alabama	10 1/2
BAKING—Georgia	10 1/2
BAKING—Florida	10 1/2
BAKING—South Carolina	10 1/2
BAKING—North Carolina	10 1/2
BAKING—Virginia	10 1/2
BAKING—Maryland	10 1/2
BAKING—Delaware	10 1/2
BAKING—Pennsylvania	10 1/2
BAKING—New York	10 1/2
BAKING—New Jersey	10 1/2
BAKING—Connecticut	10 1/2
BAKING—Massachusetts	10 1/2
BAKING—Rhode Island	10 1/2
BAKING—Vermont	10 1/2
BAKING—New Hampshire	10 1/2
BAKING—Maine	10 1/2
BAKING—Hawaii	10 1/2
BAKING—Alaska	10 1/2
BAKING—California	10 1/2
BAKING—Oregon	10 1/2
BAKING—Washington	10 1/2
BAKING—Idaho	10 1/2
BAKING—Montana	10 1/2
BAKING—Wyoming	10 1/2
BAKING—Nebraska	10 1/2
BAKING—Kansas	10 1/2
BAKING—Oklahoma	10 1/2
BAKING—Texas	10 1/2
BAKING—Louisiana	10 1/2
BAKING—Mississippi	10 1/2
BAKING—Alabama	10 1/2
BAKING—Georgia	10 1/2
BAKING—Florida	10 1/2
BAKING—South Carolina	10 1/2
BAKING—North Carolina	10 1/2
BAKING—Virginia	10 1/2
BAKING—Maryland	10 1/2
BAKING—Delaware	10 1/2
BAKING—Pennsylvania	10 1/2
BAKING—New York	10 1/2
BAKING—New Jersey	10 1/2
BAKING—Connecticut	10 1/2
BAKING—Massachusetts	10 1/2
BAKING—Rhode Island	10 1/2
BAKING—Vermont	10 1/2
BAKING—New Hampshire	10 1/2
BAKING—Maine	10 1/2
BAKING—Hawaii	10 1/2
BAKING—Alaska	10 1/2